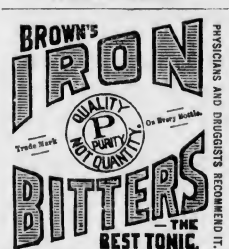


NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY



Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.



This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Headache, Catarrhs and Pains, and Nervousness.
It is an infallible remedy for Diseases of the Stomach and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—order from medicine men. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, invigorates the muscles and builds up the system.
For Intermittent Fevers, Languor, Lack of Energy, etc., it is no equal.
See every bottle and observe the true mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Beware of cheap imitations.

A. D. MITCHELL,
—Manufacturer of—

PURE HOME-MADE CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh every day. All kinds of Cream Cakes made to order and sent in the most perfect condition. Fruits of all kinds.

MRS. J. M. PADDOCK,
Fashionable
Dress Maker!

Dresses cut and made in the latest style at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Marysville.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

JOE CRAM, a specialty. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice.
No. 2 Second st., MARYSVILLE, KY.

FRANK E. HAUCKS,

House, Sign and
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Shop a few doors above Vance & Alexander's lively stable, second street.

LANE & WORMICK,

Contractors,
ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work guaranteed promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

BIKROWER & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in—
Stoves, Mantels, Grates

Flowers, Houseware, Woodware, etc. Tin Roofing, Gutters, Spouting, and Stove Repairs a specialty. No. 33 Market Street, Turner's old stand, Marysville, Ky.

SIMMONS

Medicated Well-Water.

A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. J. C. Clark, professor of Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, of Virginia, the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain J. W. Boyd, Lexington Ohio; J. R. Kaine, Cincinnati, Ohio; for sale in half barrels and cases.
GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor,
Marysville, Ohio.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Desperate Attack of Disaffected
Workmen on the South Bend,
Ind., Plow Works.

SIX SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY A MINORITY REFUSING TO STRIKE.

The Millmen Called Out but the Government Declines to Act Hastily—The Grand Army Step into the Breach and Restore Order—Twenty of the Riotingmen Arrested and in Jail—Wounded Men Beggar Description.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Seven hundred men, mostly Polanders, employed by the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., south Bend, Ind., struck at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Next morning they compelled all the employees to stop work, and a riot took place. One Kelly was terribly beaten and shot in the hand. The veteran guards had been working all night. One is suspended and the excitement is intense.

LATER
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—A riot is reported at South Bend, Ind., where Sheriff Gray has called, by wire, upon Gov. Gray for military aid. The sheriff says there is shooting and clubbing, and that the local authorities are powerless. Gov. Gray declines to send troops until further particulars are learned. It is rather lively business for the new governor's first day in office.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 14.—On Monday about 4 p. m. between 700 and 800 Polanders employed in the Oliver chilled plow works struck for higher wage. Going through the shops they compelled the men to quit work using iron bars for clubs, pounding and seriously injuring many. At an early hour the rioting subsided and the men were driven from the gates, and would not allow any workmen to enter. Those who tried to go in were severely beaten about the head and body. The mob tore down the windows of the office, broke all the furniture, and knocked down the fences about the works. Officer Kelly, while trying to stop the mob, was badly shot in the scalp. Capt. Ed. Nisar attempted to go into the office, but was immediately surrounded by the mob. He shot several times and wounded a number. He was badly wounded about the head, but finally entered the office and locked the door. He was then held a prisoner in the office, his only communication being by telephone to the city. The national guards and G. A. R. mustered about seventy men to rescue Capt. Nisar, who is a member of the national guards. Sheriff Rattrap empowered them to use military force to break down the door and disperse the mob. Upon the arrival of the guards, some of the strikers ran, and the remainder laid down their clubs in one stack. The guards were drawn up in front of the office. The leading strikers, to the number of twenty, were arrested, and taken to the office under guard. The following is the list of wounded: Capt. Ed. Nisar, Dave Hoffman, Mr. Card, Officer Kelly, Jacob Barnhart, and the foreman of the paint shop.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Business has evidently reached bed rock again. Large buyers are better times and take no account of the strike. They are beginning to accumulate stock. A large patent machine house of this city has just made a contract with some plants in Philadelphia for 10,000,000 pieces of glass bottles, or 7,000,000 bottles, over 5,000 or loads—the highest contract ever made. The bottles would stretch over 1,000 miles in line.

ENIS, Pa., Jan. 14.—The iron mill and a boot and shoe factory in Erie that have been asked for some time have resumed.

ORANGE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Orange fork works made a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent in wages on Saturday. The men will not strike.

WILKESBARR, Ia., Jan. 14.—Orders were issued on Saturday by the Red Ash Coal Company to shut down the mines and to collect. This will throw nearly 1,000 men and boys out of employment.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The following announcement has been received from the miners' committee at Angus: "The trouble at last is ended at Angus, and the miners have returned to work. The strike has been mysteriously ending. He failed in the coal business. A few days ago suits were brought before Alderman Barr, charging the miners with having stolen from the company for \$500 each. All visitors to Angus were told that no one knew where the suits possibly have gone. Finally Officer Barnhart, armed with a gun, determined to search the house. This was thoroughly done without finding anything. He then left the house and returned again went up to the second floor. In a sitting room he noticed a square piece of carpet apparently tacked down. He pulled it back over it and the carpet was easily brushed away. The boards in the floor were apparently all right, but the officer tried to pry them up, and to his great surprise the boards were but about three feet long, having been sawed out at the ends. When they were removed the officer was greeted with the sight of the long about coal dealer. There lay, under the floor, a great mass of coal, under his bed for a pillow. He crawled out of the hole, made no resistance, and was taken to the Lancaster Jail. He removed several bricks from the chimney for air. Rutt said he had not been away from home since he first disappeared. He told the officer he was about \$4,000 short."

Impressive Inauguration Ceremony—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Isaac P. Gray, as governor, and Mahon D. Manss, as lieutenant governor of Indiana, were of an imposing character. The senate and house of representatives assembled at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, and immediately adjourned and marched in a body, preceded by a band, to English's Opera House, where the two bodies met in joint convention, occupying the parquette in the center of the lower floor. The interior of the theater was tastefully decorated with evergreens, stars and stripes and the colors of the state. On either side of the stage were portraits of the governor and lieutenant governor and President-elect Cleveland and Vice President-elect Sherman. The private cars were used by the incoming and outgoing governors and lieutenant governors and their families. Mr. Elmondo, president pro tem, called for the state officers, ex-officers and other prominent persons. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hendricks occupied chairs to the left of the reading office. In the audience, representatives from the legislature, were to be seen the faces of well known politicians of both parties from all parts of the state. A large number of available space in the immense building was taken and hundreds were compelled to stand. Preliminary to the proceedings of the joint convention, the band played several patriotic airs, including the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." At 3:30 o'clock Indiana's governor-elect, Isaac P. Gray, took the oath of office. He was escorted to the senate, called the joint convention to order. He O. H. P. Abbott then called the divine service upon the new officers, and upon legislators, the ex-officers, the judiciary, the educational system, etc. Without any further delay or ceremony, the oath of office was administered, respectively to Gov. Gray and Lieut. Gov. Manss by Judge Niblack, of the supreme court. Gov. Gray read his inaugural address from a proscenium. He recommended giving the legislature, taking pains to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, building a monument to Indiana soldiers at Gettysburg, aiding the Indiana display at the New Orleans exposition, and against the state alien law of 1881. He discussed the supreme court commission and its continuance until the expiration of the General Manss' term, a few remarks, and he meeting adjourned, after being in session less than an hour.

An informal reception was held by Governor Gray at the Bates House, which was attended by a large number of citizens, including the members of the legislature, and many republicans. The festivities ended with a ball.

Looking for Her Children.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Thomas B. Owens, of New York, who was in the city looking for her husband, who disappeared from New York in February last with her two children, William and George, aged fifteen and twelve years. According to her story, she lived happily with her husband and children until she was informed that he had left her. She then went to the city and found that he had left her. She then went to the city and found that he had left her. She then went to the city and found that he had left her.

WAS HE DECEIVED?
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 14.—A beautiful young girl, named Little Loretta, living in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., was the victim of a false marriage. Her alleged deceiver, Oscar Coulter, a feeling young man in this city, had been seduced by her, and had married her. He had been seduced by her, and had married her. He had been seduced by her, and had married her.

A Negro Fine Lynched.
GREENVILLE, Tex., Jan. 14.—On Saturday night, a negro, Thomas Pett, attempted an assault on a white woman near that place, but was frightened off, and captured Sunday morning. He was taken to the jail, and was held there until he was lynched. He was taken to the jail, and was held there until he was lynched.

A CONFEDERATE GHOST

AGAIN PARADED IN THE SENATE IN THE DAVIS DISCUSSION.

The Galleries Fought to Hear the War Fought over Again—Vance's Philippine Hawley Sustains Tecumseh—A Bill to Retire Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate galleries were densely packed in anticipation of a renewal of the exciting debate of Monday. Mr. Hale, for the committee on appropriations, reported the house naval bill with the senate amendment and gave notice he would call it up on Wednesday.

Mr. Edmunds, president pro tem, called Mr. Ingalls to the chair, and from the floor, as chairman of the committee on judiciary, offered a bill authorizing the president with the consent of the senate to appoint on the retired list of the army of the United States, from among those who have been generals commanding regiments, brigades or divisions, a general in chief of said army, one person to be put on the retired list and the total number now allowed by law to be increased accordingly. On this question there was a unanimous consent that this bill be considered immediately as every senator could see the purpose of the measure, the president to appoint Ulysses S. Grant to the army, and obviate the objection urged by the president to the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Cockrell objected and the bill went over.

Mr. Hawley moved to proceed to the consideration of his bill to print Gen. Sherman's official statement. On this question when the yeas were called, a division was maintained on the democratic side, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the question.

Mr. Vance slowly arose with a manuscript speech in his hand, and proceeded to read the part of General Sherman's statement referred to him, to which he categorically replied:

He said that no letters, documents or letters were left at his residence while governor; that no clerk or secretary of his ever used as a repository any copy book for his correspondence. On this question when the yeas were called, a division was maintained on the democratic side, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the question.

Mr. Brown rose to a personal explanation. He said that he never intended any order to the president to be a Confederate aide had a right to give. There had been no opinion of opinion between Mr. Davis and himself as to the constitutionality of the contract in February last. Mrs. Davis went to obstruct him, then, Sherman's army invaded Georgia. He called to service a class of persons, officers, boys, and girls, and he refused to obey the order to turn these troops over to the Confederate army. He called to service a class of persons, officers, boys, and girls, and he refused to obey the order to turn these troops over to the Confederate army.

THE STAR DOES NOT SEEM inclined to believe the story that is on the way through the press that the president will go out to the white house poorer than he entered it, or that he will be a comparatively poor man because he has been so long in the white house. He said: "Nothing can be further from the truth, and any one who believes the statement must be very ignorant of the facts of the case. The president's salary is \$50,000 a year, and a liberal estimate of expenses of all kinds would not exceed \$10,000 a year. The president's salary is \$50,000 a year, and a liberal estimate of expenses of all kinds would not exceed \$10,000 a year.

SEARCHING FOR BURIED GOLD.
Efforts to Recover Treasure Buried More than a Century Ago.
ALEXANDRIA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—More than a century ago, according to the version of the oldest inhabitants of this village, a Frenchman came up the river, bringing with him a map about three feet square, which he said indicated the spot where the hidden wealth, consisting of an enormous lot of gold coin, brass cannon and other valuables of war, lay. Such was the vast quantity of the buried treasure that it was estimated that a dozen teams of horses would be necessary to cart it away.

The Frenchman's story was in effect that he grandfather, a Frenchman, a very old man, when on his deathbed had given him the map showing the location of the treasure. The old man represented that he had been a captain of a band of armed men, whether robbers, pirates or soldiers he did not explain, and that to save the gold from falling into the hands of the British, he had buried it at the time marked the spot and located it by a carefully prepared map.

There are traditional tales, however, that during the war between England and France about a century and a quarter ago, pirates cruised in these waters plundered ships of their treasure. The Frenchman, who was captured by the British, was taken to the island, where he was kept in a cage. He was taken to the island, where he was kept in a cage. He was taken to the island, where he was kept in a cage.

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